PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Debate in the House on the Treasury Note Bill.

Speech of Mr. Spaulding in Opposition to the Senate's Amendments.

Lively Discussion Respecting the Loyalty

of Mr. Vallandigham. &c...

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Kiso, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of mer-hants and underwriters of New York, remonstrating est any change of the laws relative to pilots and pilot

Mr. HALE, (rop.) of N. H., from the Naval Committee orted back the bill for the temporary increase of ishipmen in the Naval Academy, with a request to be

Also a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to aptain Wilkes, which was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Harris, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on the liciary, reported back the bill for the maintenance and skeeping of United States prisoners, with amend-

Mr. Rics, (opp.) of Mine., from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to confer the brevet rank of Lieutenant General for

Mr. Rice, (opp.) of Minn., from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to confer the brevet rank of Lieutenant General for eminent services.

Partition by South Carolina.

Mr. Summer, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition of citizens of New York State, asking that the name of South Carolina be expunged from the list of States, and the territory be divided between North Carolina and Georgia.

THE TREASURY NOTE AND BANKBUPT BILLS.

Mr. TREMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., presented a petition from citizens of Illinois, asking the passage of the Treasury Note bill, and against the Bankrupt law.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

On motion of Mr. Halle, the bill for the organization of the Navy Department was taken up.

After the adoption of some amendments from the committee, the bill was laid over.

JUDICIARY MATTERS.

On motion of Mr. Harren, the bill in relation to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States was taken up and passed.

DECORATIONS FOR THE BRAVE.

Mr. Wuson, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a joint resolu-tion to authorize the President to present prizes and me-dals to the collisted men of the army and navy and ma-rine corps who may have distinguished themselves in the war. Adopted.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CAVALRY.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, (rop.) of Mass., the bill for the better organization of the cavalry was taken up and

passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1862.

THE CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., resulved that for the 22d of February seats in this hall be so ar-ranged, under the direction of the Speaker, as to accomlate the Senators and all invited guests, and, if room ugh for them, of ministers, and at the close of the coolings the Speaker adjourn the House.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS TO CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Mr. CAMPBELL, (rep.) of Pa., from the Pacific Railroad amittee, reported resolutions, which were adopted, call-on the Secretaries of War and the Navy to furnish the To do the secretaries of war and the Navy to furnish the Bouse with statements showing the expenses of transpor-tation for the last five years of arms, munitions, troops, &c., bottween the Atlantic and Gulf ports to the Pacific; and also calling on the Secretary of State to furnish the fast annial report of the government of Colorado and the accompanying documents, if not incompatible with

ociorado affaira.

Mr. Branker, delegate from Colorado, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of legalizing all consummated litigation under the Miners' and People's Court in Colorado prior to the organization of that

Mr. Hickman, (rep.) of Pa., rose to a privileged ques-on, and sent up to the Clerk the following resolution to

the following publication:—

Documents Found.—During yesterday a police force visited the office of the South newspaper, and took possession of a number of letters written fully Senators Bayard and Satusbury, of Delaware, and the notorious Vallandigham, of Ohio. The documents contain touching sentiments of poor bieding Dittle, and various suggestions how the Yankees might be defeated.

Mr. HERMAN-I call the previous question on the reso-

lution. (Cries of "No, no.")

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, (Opp.) of Ohio—Will the gentleman Mr. HICKMAN-Certainly Mr. VALLANDIGHAM-I was just waiting for an opportunity to call the attention of the House to this statement myself, having received it from some source a few mo gentleman (Mr. Hickman) in bringing it in this shape before the House, nor do I care. My purpose some time since is just what it is now-to give prompt, direct and emphatic contradiction, a flat denial, to the infamous or letter upon a political subject to the Baltimere South, or to any other paper, or to any man south of Mason and Dixon's line since this man south of Mason and Dixon's line since this controversy began—never. I defy any one to prove it. It is false, infamous, slanderous, beyond endurance, that a man's reputation should be at the mercy of scavengers employed to visit the lowest haunts of vice to get up items for the local editorials of irresponsible nowspapers, to parade before the country libellous and shaderous falsehoods like those. I do not object to the controversy, but I avail myself of this opportunity—until the letters shall be produced here upon which the course taken is based, if there be anyauch in existence—to denounce thom here as forgeries. I enice upon no defence. I intend none. We have had enough of this kind of business atready I dony the duty or the right of members to rise here and call for investigations upon irresponsible statements like that. I onlyregret I did not have an opportunity, in the beginning, and before the chairman of the Judiciary Committee had risen here in this formal manner, to sak the attention of the House to the matter. I never did this before. For the five years that I have been a member of this House I never rese to a personal explanation except once before, and I condemn it in others, as unbecoming the dignity of the House, to be so engaged. I did intend, as members man me know, to make the first explanation in my Congressional career. I desire that this matter may be fully reported in the gallery, so that my defence may go forth with the charge made on this floor—the infamous statement, that I have been in correspondence with any one in that State, and uttered sontinents inconsistent with my duty, not only as a member of the House, but as a citizen of the United States—one who has taken a solemn oath to support the constitution, and which, thank God, I never deviated from. I have rights, which, while God lives and I have, it shall exercise for myself, in this house and out of this house. for the purpose of vindicating the rights of American citizens. (Ironeal laughter.) Beyond that I have no gone. The controversy began-never. I defy any one to prove it.

to trial and execution.

W. Highester The motives which have actuated me in . HIGMAN—The motives which have accurated me in matter are not to be doubted. So far as the charge kined in the article in question is made against a ber of this House, oven a suspicion—an ordinary gion—would justify such an investigation as this ution contemplates. But the gentleman (Mr. Val-

makes it emanate from a responsible source. But I suggest, further, that the suspicion against the newspaper in question, and the seizure of the effice where it was published, was made under the direct authority of this government, and it is to be presumed that the effects of that office are at this time in the custody of the government, or agents of the government, and that, therefore, the information communicated in this paragraph must have come through the government or its agents, and it is, therefore, responsible in its origin, as far as we can judge. I refer the gentleman (Mr. Vallandigham) as my answer to the suggestion that I was not justified in offering this resolution under the circumstances, to the "Manual Parliamentary," page 69, section 15. Under the head of "Examination of Witnesses," common fame is a just ground for the House to proceed to inquiry, and even to accusation. This, sir, is more than common fame. I repeat, it is, so far as it appears, and comes before us, we must believe, from the government or its agents, and is therefore more than common fame.

Mr. Vallandigham—is, it not merely a local item, in

ment or its agents, and is therefore more than common fame.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Is it not merely a local item, in which the author does not pretend to have ever seen the letter? I know he never did.

Mr. Hickman—I don't understand what the gentleman means by saying "the author never saw it," and that he himself knows he never saw it. Whe never saw it?

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—The author of the paragraph.

Mr. HICKMAN—I don't care whether it is a local item or not, it is an original article, in a responsible newspaper, and therefore presumed to be inserted under the direct supervision of the editor, if not written by him.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—The gentleman has alluded to the suspicions existing in former times. Now, I desire to know of him what he ever heard, of any specific item on which any suspicion ever rested, anything other than words spoken in this House, or made public over my own name?

name?

Mr. Hickman—Sir, I have heard thousands.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Name a single one.
Mr. Hickman—I do not desire to do injustice to the gentleman.

Great confusion sprung up at this point, calling for the intervention of the Spoaker. Members having taken their seats, dobate was resumed.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I call upon the gentleman to specify an item.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Answer that question.
Mr. HIOKMAM—Many.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Answer that question.
Cries of "order," "order," and renewed confusion.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I ask and demand a direct answer.
An he specify any single item?
Mr. HICKMAN—I will answer directly.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Or do more—newspaper assaults,
which I have denounced over and over again on this

which I have denounced over and over again on this floor.

Mr. Hickman—I know nothing of that. I know that newspaper assaults may well exist, and that they do exist, even when denials accompany them.

Mr. Vallandigham—I know that; but the gentleman is not free himself.

Mr. Hickman—Let the gentleman defend himself and leave me to take care of myself.

Mr. Richardson created considerable confusion endeavoring to again address the House, but was induced to seat himself.

voring to again address the House, but was induced to seat himself.

Mr. Hoekmax—I do not wish to put the gentleman in a false position, but I say, most distinctly, that suspicions have and do exist against the loyal faith of the gentleman. I would not have referred to this at all if I had not been satisfied that he himself knew of the existence of these suspicions as well as I do. Indeed, the remarks which have fallen from him, but a few moments since, indicate that fact more clearly than I myself could indicate it by anything I could say, that he was in possession of the knowledge of the existence of the suspicions, for he got up to repel them, not confining himself to the terms of the accusation in the paragraph, but as against the general suspicions and imputations against his character. The gentleman calls upon me to refresh my memory and give him a single instance. I will confine myself to one or two.

Mr. Vallandicham—Allow me to reply to them one at a time.

Mr. Herman, The semilance and in the paragraph of the mone at

at least I heard a good many expressed. I will refer him, also, to the dinner he attended in Kentucky, given in his honor, or at least published as given in his honor in the papers.

Mr. Vallandigham—Allow me to reply.

Mr. Hickman—I am not done with my answer, sir. I refuse to yield the floor till Indianate and during the July session, which was right.")

other things there was a speech made by the general accusation against the government, and against the garty having the conduct of the war, and of this fact the gentleman cannot be ignorant. Is there a man, I ask, in this house—one on this side of the house at least—who has not heard suspicious upon suspicious against the loyalty of the gentleman from Ohio? I allege that it is a common rumor in the Northern States, among all the loyalty people of all the loyal States, that the gentleman is open to great suspicion, if not to direct imputation. That is my answer.

Mr. Vallandigham—The only specification that the gentleman has been able to point to is with regard to the dinner in Kentucky. Now, I tell him I have not prossed the soil of Kentucky since 1852, when I accompanied the remains of that great and gallant man and patriot, Henry Clay, to his last resting place. I have partaken of no dinner there of elsewhere or a political character since. That is my answer to this only specification; and yet the gentleman attempts to support that falsehood, which I here denounce as such, by allusions of suspicion which have been affect throughout the whole country, and which may not only be directed against me but against thousands of others in whose veins run blood as patriotic as ever flowed since the world began. Now, I tell the gentlemen that in yoars past I have heard his loyalty called in question in a manner that would, as yustly as in this case, have called for the introduction of a resolution to make inquiry into his purposes to disrupt the Union by the detreme in his purpose to direct that the solders of the Northwest would pass over my body before they reached nor would I obliterate a single vote which I have given. I speak of the record as it which I have given. I speak of the record as it which I have given. I speak of the record as it which I have given. I speak of the record as it which all provided the provided as it was a speak of the record of the constitution, and in the four-vate of which any patriot ought to be achaned. Met I am to be told now of a speech made upon this floor, under the protection of the constitution, and in the discharge of my asiemn rights and duties under the eath I have taken, and to be pointed, in addition to that, to vague rumors of suspicion which his 2 been charged over and over again against, not myself only, but their sands of others. And I am told that I have been invited to Kentucky. I have been myted to that State by astruc Union men as there are there to-day, but I did not go. I have answered as to the lost and only time I stepped upon that said. But I know nothing that should prevent, thank tool any loyal and patriotic man form visiting that State, which has given birth to so many patriots, orators and astronges, except the miserable distinction of the paper, in order that the member from been younged and patriotic man, who has never faltered in his deviction to the States and Stripes, but who has bowel down and worshipped them in his very heart of hearts, from the time witch he first knew of them to this hour, and would now give his life, and all that he is or hopes to be, to see that giorious banner known and honored throughout the whole world—not a stripe erased, not a star obliterated—again floating from one end of this Critical States to the order. And yet, I am touch to the horge of being intenting specific, or wait until you have found particular. I have bead but one motive, that con-the good of my country. I have lad but one motive, that con-the good of my country. I have been found that he have said that indicates in my bosen there is any suspicion of this knall, and trom the paper in his own town, and brought these

piciona were entertained against me. But I have borne thom with Christian fortifude and resignation. I have never been called upon or deemed it necessary to vindicate myself. I have borne with patience, and perhaps with long suffering. Certain it is, I have never made that the subject of public complaint on my part, nor have the subject of public complaint on my part, nor have the subject of public complaint on my part, nor have the subject of public complaint on my part, nor have the subject of public complaint on my part, nor have the subject of the people hers or at home that I was easierly of public trust and confidence. I am, therefore, if vindicated at all, vindicated by silence, and not by speech. Nor would i and of life. Nor would i say anything my self until the proper time came for me to answer. Prompterily and in advance. However, this is a matter of taste. This is for the gentleman from 6ho to determine what he should do. The gentleman has not treated me graciously in this matter. I suggest the opposite. I made no charge against him of any kind, light or grave. I have expressed no suspicion against him touching his loyalty or any chould, and as I the weak of the subject of th

The House went into committee on the Senate's amend-nent to the United States Treasury Note bill. Mr. SPAULDING, (rep.) of N. Y., said-The Treasury plain that everybody could understand that it authorized the issue of \$150,000,000 of legal tender Treasury notes. n six per cent twenty years' bonds. Nearly every amend and difficult of execution. I regret to say that some of the amendments in the Senate render the bill incon-gruous, and tend to defeat its great object, namely, to prevent forcing the government to sell its bonds on the market to the highest bidder. It might be very pleasant for the holders of the seven-thirty treasury notes and six its bonds at ruinous rates of discount every six months to pay them gold and silver, while they pay only Treasury notes to the soldier, sailor, and all other creditors of the government I am opposed to all these amendments of issued, or that may hold bonds and holes hereafter to be issued, while all other persons in the United States (including the army and navy and all who supply them food and clothing) are compelled to receive legal tender Treasury notes in payment of demands due them from the government. Why make this discrimination? Who asks to have one class of creditors placed upon a better footing than anasther class? De the people of New England, the Middle States, and the people of the West and the Northwest, or anywhere case in the rural districts, ask to have any such discrimination made in their favor? Does the solder, the farmor, the mechanic or the merchant ask to have any such discrimination in his favor? No sir, no such unjust preference is asked for by this class, of men. They ask for a national currency which shall be of equal value in all parts of the country. They want a currency that shall pass from hand to hand in every State, county, town and village in the United States. They want a currency secured by adequate taxation upon the whole peoperty of the country, which will have the whole peoperty of the country, which will have the whole peoperty of the country, which will have the whole peoperty of the country, which will and carry us assign through the guantic rebellion in the shortest time and with the lesst possible carrifice. They tintend to foot all the bils, and ultimately pay the whole amount, principal and interest in gold and silver. Who, then, is it that asks to have a preference given to them over our creditors of the government? Sir, it is a very respectable class of gentlemen, but a class of men that are very sharp mail money transactions. They are not generally among the producing classes, not among those who, by their labor and skill, make the wealth of the country, but a class of men who have accumulated wealth—income, who are asking these extravagont terms, who among the producing classes, not among those who, by their labor on the property willing to look and in the case of the property willin

supplies to your army. You compel the soldier, the farmer and the mechanic to receive your Treasury notes in payment for services, supplies and manorials; then why not compel the capitalist, the rich man, to receive them in the same manner for what you owe him? Is one citizen, owing allegiance to the government, any better than another citizen? Are not the rights and duties of all on the same footing? Is the rich man better entitled to have his interest paid in gold and silver on his accumulated capital than the poor man for his demand against the government for services, supplies and materials for your army and navy? I consider all loyal men as equal and all entitled to the same kind of pay. One loyal man, in the eye of the law, ought to be considered just as good as any other loyal man. Then why make any discrimination? Why give one class of citizens a preference in payment over another. It is like a debtor in falling circumstances giving a preference to one class of creditors over another. It always operates unfavorably, and ought not to be countenanced, and never is favored by courts of justice, and such preference only enforced when legally necessary. All preferences of this kind are odious, and in their practical working operate unfavorably. It has a tendency to array one class of our people against another class. It subjects the government to the necessity of submitting to heavy discounts on the sale of its bonds. It depreciates our own bonds and notes, and tonds to submrrass the government in all its financial operations. At the extra session in July we passed two very important bills, one to borrow \$250, 000,000, for which bonds and notes were to be issued, and the officers a higher fixed compensation. Both bills were war measures—both were necessary—and action has been had under both. Under the first bill the associated banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia took \$100,000,000 or the 7 3-10 three year Treasury notes at par, and \$50,000,000. The 500,000 ovolunteers have boon rallied into the service army say to an arrangement of this kind? Sir, I cannot consent to any such discrimination, no such amendments, no such injustice. We are fighting for our nationality, and the great fundamental principles of liberty and equality upon which our government rests. We must have the Mississippi, from its sources to its mouth; it cannot be cut in two; and I am wholly unable to discover a dividing line between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. Our nationality and our present territorial jurisdiction, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, must be preserved. We have been forced into this terrible war by uncontrollable ambition, and treason of the blackest kind. It is costing us thousands of valuable lives and untold milliosis. We have accepted the issue presented by ambitions men and traitors. We must go forward; we cannot go back. Success, regardless of cost, will establish the strength and perpetuity of our government; defeat, will be death. It is to be hoped that this will be a short war. It is very desirable that it should be pressed on with the utmost vigor, and be beought to a speedy and successful termination. God grant that this may be the issue. I have no expectation, however, that the authority of the United States government will be respected and enforced in all the Southern States for many years. I think the rebois are desperate and determined, and will never submit to the conseitution and laws until compelled to do-so by armed force. They may be beaten and compelled to -fall back; but until (Inion governments are successfully established in all the Southern States for many years. I think the rebois are desperate and determined, and will never submit to the conseitution and laws until compelled to dished the conseitution and laws until compelled to dished the conseitution and laws until compelled to dished to the conseitution and laws until compelled to dished to the conseitution and laws until compelled to dished the conseitution and laws until compelled to dished to the conseitution of the rebellious Stat

cont interest on this sum would require \$50,000,000 gold to be obtained annually—\$50,000,000 overy sixmonths—to pay interest. How is this gold to be obtained? By sening your bonds at the "market price" to procure it. This is a large sum to be procured on a forcod sale of your bonds. Thirty millions of dollars every six months. A sum greater than all the gold possessed by the New York banks at this time. The fact that you create, by your own bill, this large demand for gold will tend to greatly enhance the price. Banks and brokers will hoard it for the express purpose of selling it every six months to the government a high rate. Does any gontleman on this floor believe t... at with this large demand for gold, ereated by the invisious discrimination contained in the Selface's amondment, that our bonds will not fall down to weight cents and perhaps to seventy-five cents on the dollar. In every aspect in which you view this hard money provision its practical workings will be disastrous. It would be all very well if the amount was small and applied to carrying on the government at this time the magnitude of the expenditures are so overwhelming that all theories applicable to peace must give way to the investion of this war. Look upon your long applied to carrying on the government at this time the magnitude of the expenditures are so overwhelming that all theories applicable to peace must give way to the inexperable necessities that are upon us in the prosecution of this war. Look upon your long line of offensive operations, extending from Kansas to this capital, and thence to Fortress Blonco, Histeras, Beaufort, Key West, Pensacola and Ship Island—a distance of more than four thousand miles. This very long line of military operations cannot be maintained except at an enormous expense for transportation, supplies and materials of war. One militon and six hundred thousand dollars does not cover the daily expenditures. Peace theories of insme must give way to what is practicable to be done in the present exigency. The government is at this moment in the situation of a merchant that has overtraded, who owes more than be has the present means of paying. He may be compelled to stop payment in specie when he has ample assets to cover all his limbilities. A mere suspension of specie payments does not imply benkruptcy or insolvency. Just as with the government in her present peril. We have on money, but we have vast resources in property, enterprise, energy munitions and materials of war. We are the reflect nation in the world, in proportion to our population. The country is full of the means of subsistence. All the Western granaries and warehouses are fulled corn, wheat, pork and bost, waiting for a market, some of which has lain there for over a year. Every year our country grows more populous; every year it grows richer, an new fields are opened to the plow. The carth is full of the remains of subsistence. All the Western granaries and waterhouses are full of corn, wheat, pork and bost, waiting for a market, some of which has lain there for over a year. Every year our country grows more populous; every year if grows richer, an new fields are opened to the plow. The carth is full of the remained to the population of the population of the population of the

Miss Former's RECITATION .- Miss Nine Foster, of this city, will give one of her entertaining recitations at Phil-lips' Hall, No. 600 Seventh avenue, on Friday evening

will observe that a grand sacred concert will be given at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Catholic church, corner of 125th street and Ninth avenue. The concert will take place on Sunday next (the 23d inst.), and will begin at four o'clock. The organist of the church of the Immaculate

next. The selections on her programme have been made with considerable taste, and the recitation will doubtless

ment, consisting of vocal music and recitation, will be given this evening at the lecture rooms of the Church of the Redemption, opposite the Academy of Music. The artists are Mr. Gushman and Miss Bennett, both of whom

Conception will preside at the organ.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Bready v Railroad Controverse Another Private Circular Terms Up-The Broadway Property Holders Rais Levied on Every Thousand Dollars o Property—More Work for the Commit-tee on Privileges and Elections—Mili-tia Bill—Report of Alderman Brady's Testimony—New York Corporation Ad-vertising, &c., &c., &c.

ALBANY, Feb. 19, 1862.

The session of the Committee on the Broadway Radi-road was held this morning in the Assembly Library, and after settling the question that further time should be given for argument, Mr. Haight made the following

statistical statement:—
The Sixth Avenue Railroad employs fifty-five cars, and its daily receipts are one thousand dollars. That would give 20,000 passengers, the fare being five cents per pas-senger. It is stated by the stage interests that 75,000 passengers are carried through Broadway every day; a bill is five miles. One hundred cars would, therefore, b would be a car every three-fourths of a minute. The cars would be obliged to pass each other every twenty

rated by official records, and if se, he desired that they

place in the hands of the committee full and complete re cords that would substantiate them all.

Mr. Wood then concluded his remarks commend commodate as many persons as three omnibuses, certainly that fact would not increase the obstruction to that street. The Legislature could not compet the bill proposed a compensation to the city and such proporty holders as had titles to any portion of the street, to

bill proposed a compensation to the city and such property holders as had titles to any portion of the street, to be ascortained and allowed by commission appointed in a logal way, and to pay the stage interests in hard dollars in full for their property. If the opponents would give the amount that the incorporators would have to pay the city for the right of way, the property holders and stage interests, and the cost of construction, he would have no objection to placing that amount in the bill as the capital of the company. Since allusion had been made to champagne dimers, &c., he would read a private circular, showing that somebody else must have done some thing besides the friends of this bill. The circular was one distributed by certain gentlement to raise money to prevent a road being constructed in Broadway. It was in printed form, and the following is a correct copy—

At a meeting of the property owners, held at the St. Nicholas Hotelo on Monday, March 23, 1861, the following centimen were appointed as an executive committee to gentlement where the construction of a railroad in said sirest—Messre. A. T. Stewart, Matthew Morgan, Peter Lorillard, Peter Gidney, John Brooks, Edwin Hogy, Nicholas Luddow, John J. Astor, Jr., D. Henry Haight and James R. Whitney.

In order to defray the expense incurred last winter in deteating the project of a railroad in Broadway, the committee have concluded to make a small assessment on each lot on said street pro rata according to its assessed value for taxation. This assessment the committee deem to be the most equitable in order to prevent the burthen from falling upon a few, as herectofore. The assessment is twenty-five cents on every one thousand dollars (2cc. on every \$1,000) of appraised value, and the committee have, therefore, assessed upon your projecty, Nes. 155 and 157 Broadway, the small sum of \$21.25, which you will please send to Matthew Morgan, Esq. No. 37 William street, and oblige, yours respectfully.

Naw Yonk, March 23, 1981.

The reading of this circul

Mr. Wood said he thought the circular explained itself.

Mrith inis the argument for the day closed, and further
hearing was put down for next week, on Thursday. In
the meantime Brady remains in safe que.

The Military Committee reported this morning the bill
for the reorganization of the militia of the State, referred
to in my despatch in Sounday's Heraals. There has been
no change in the general feature of the bill since that

to in my despatch in Sonday's Regala. There has been no change in the general feature of the bill since that notice.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning, through Mr. Stotson, reported Aiderman Brady's testimony. He stated that although he admitted that he brought from five to seven thousand dollars here with him, he took it all back except what he expended for his ordinary expenses, and when they questioned him in regard to his speech in the Board of Aldermen, he put himself on his dignity, and claimed his privilege of not answering on the ground that he could not be questioned elsewhere for words spoken in debate in the Board of Aldermen. The committee thought, however, that his privilege did not benefit him any, for he had made his statement under oath in regard to the matter before he claimed his privilege, and left Mr. Brady before the public either in the position of slanderer while in the Board of Aldermen, or a perjured man in his testimony before the committee. Which of the two positions he occupied the committee did not propose to argue or decide, but dismiss him as having already received mere attention from the Legislature than he really was worth.

Mr. Coddington introduced a bill, requiring the Comptroller to ascertain by the testimony of publishors, proprietors and editors of the newspapers in the city the three daily papers having the largest circulations, and to

New York to those papers.

The Senate was but a short time in session this morning, adjourning at twelve o'clock until next Tuesday.

ALBANY, Feb. 19, 1862

The Assembly is doing a busy day's work. A large number of remonstrances were presented by express companies and others against the Broadway Rail-

tion of the annual tax levy.

Elections, stated that the committee had closed Alder man Brady's examination, and desired to report his test mony. Eighty questions had been asked.

Mr. Sistison read the answers to the most important questions, showing that Alderman Brady had sworn tha he never used money to influence any member or of ficer of the Legislature. He had taken back to New York all the money he brought up here except his or dinary expenses. When asked as to the assertions made before the Board of Aldermen of New York, he claimed his privilege under the charter to remain claimed his privilege under the charter to remain silent, and refused to answer. The committee find, therefore, that Alderman Brady either committed base and wilful perjury before the committee in order to cover up crime, or had basely and wilfully committed slanders before the Board of Aldermon. Beening him unworthy of further notice, the committee desired to close and print his testimony, and asked leave to sit during the recess and investigate the general matters in Syracuse or some other place out of Albary.

The request was agreed to.

Mr. Ocusa, from the Canal Committee, reported a bill relative to the compitation of the canals of this State.

Mr. Pissurs, from the Committee on Commerce and Anaigation, reported a bill to incorporate the American Shipmesters' Association in New York.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee on Militia and Public Defeace, reported a general bill to reorganize the militia of the State.

of the State.

BLEA REPORTED PAVORABLY.

To raise the salary of the Canal Auditor.

To amend the act to authorize the payment of the interest on canal drafts.

To hence ballast lighters for the port of New York.

To extend streets and build docks and landing places in Brooklyn.

To prohibit the use of chain bridges at forries.

To prohibit the sale of swill milk.

Seventi Regiment Gymnasium .- A complimentary of hibition to Sorgeant Brady, by his pupils, will be offere to morrow evening at the Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's place, Eighth street. It is expected to prove a very at-

celebration of the anniversary of Washington's birthday will take place at Wallack's old theatre, corner of Broome Street and Broadway, on Saturday evening, at eight clock. The address will be delived by the Rev. Dr Littlejohn, with appropriate music.

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this port at noon on Friday for Aspinwall.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central Americs will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock to-morros

The New York Herano-Edition for the Pacific-will oe published at nine o'clock in the morning. Its columns will contain:-A full and highly interesting account of the Terrible Fight at Fort Donelson, Tenn., and Ha Canture by the Union Forces, with Fifteen Thousand Rebe Prisoners, three Generals, and all their arms and mun also give full details of the Landing and Victories of the Union Forces in North Carolina: An Account of the Defeat and Retreat of the Rebel Price in Missouri: The Se nteresting Intelligence from the Rabel States. The Latest News from Europe; A full and graphic report of the Prin Fight between Mace and King for the Champio England, and a great deal of other interesting reading.

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Union Defence Committee, of the Citients of New York, New York, February 19, 1862.

A mass meeting of the citizens of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity will be held in this city on Saturday, the 22d instant, in bonor of the Birthday of Washington, and to celobrate, in a fitting manner, the recent brilliant victories of the Union-forces engaged in suppressing rebellion.

The meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute, at seven-o'clock P. M. His Honor Mayor Optyke will preside.

A sainte of thirty-four gams will be fired at sunrise, at noon and at sun-te.

It is respectfully requested that the national flag bedsiplayed on public buildings, the shipping in port, sud private-residences during the day.

The guests of the committee from other Statas will be received at the Prith Avenue Hotel, from 3 to 6 P. M.

Addresses from several distinguished speakers may be expected. The committee trust that the health of Lieutennal General Secott will permit him to be present. Other arrangements will be announced hereafter. By order.

HAMILTON FISH,

Wist D. Evarras, Secretary of Union Defence Committee.

N. Darber, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements,

P. M. Wistroom. Secretary of Committee of Arrangements.

Lloyd's Great Topographical Map of Kentucky is used by Gen. Buell. Price 50 cents; four for \$ Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Milliary Map of the Southers State is used by Gen. Burnside. Price 50 cents; four for \$ Lloyd's \$100.000 Map of Virginis is used by Gen. McCletla Price 25 cents; six for \$1. J.T. LLOYD. 164 Brosdway.

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